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SEWING MACHINES.-I. M. SINGER & Co.'s GALETTE, a beautiful Pictorial Paper, contains full and reliable information about Sewing Machines, and answers all questions that can be saked on the subject; all who read this paper will learn how to purchase a Sewing Machine with which \$1.000 a year clear profit can be made, and will be protected rom being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. L. M. SINGER & CO. S. GAZETTE will be sent before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTA before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. SZS Broadway, New-York.

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LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, 0 and upward, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Loops, Gimps and Curtain Thimmines, Chear, at W.M. E. Brown's, No. 261 Greenwichest.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES at great bargains; Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, from auction; Brecatelle, Satin Delains CURTAIN MATERIALS; UPHOLSTERY GOODS, COR SIGES, BANDS, PINS—at wholesale prices defying competition. W. O. JENES, Nos 456 and 458 Pearl st.

5,000 WINDOW SHADES, At 4] and upward. PAFER HANGINGS, OIL CLOTHS, in great variety and cheap at W.M. E. C. BROWN'S, No. 201 Greenwich-st.,
Between Murray and Robinson.

BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE surprises and delights all who use or elminister it. A few doses are sufficient to bring away an army of worms, remove the cause, and give new life and vigor to the sufferer. Price 25 cents. Sold by GERRIT NORTON, No. 351 8th av., C. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John et., REDDING & Co., Boston.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.-HORACI WATERS. Agent for the sale of Chickering's Pianos, is still No. 333 Broadway. The store having been enlarged and repaired, he has again renumed the retail in connection with the wholesale music business, and now offers additional inducements to purchasers. Pianos from \$39 to \$500; Melodese ments to purchasers. Pianos from \$30 to \$200 all the publication \$25 to \$250. New and popular music from all the publishers in the United States. Mr. W. will be happy to see all

PRESSE & LUBINS'S FRANGIPANNI and all its Agenta, Index & Co., No. 339 Broadway. Sold every where.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY. I will present a hox of my Magnetic Salve to any respects ble patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheam, Scrofula, Oli Ulcers and Burns, unsurpassed. S. B. Sattis, Electro-Magnet lat, No. 7 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES see unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the creakers and imitators. The Dvr is the very bost in present use, and his Wics the greatest counterfoits of the human head ever seem. For sale and the Dye applied at 6 Astor House

EASTMAN & LLOYD, 42 Broad at Offer for sale Extra Family Hams.
2,500 tes. Stegg & Shay's, Phipp's, Quigley and other extra

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Becond quality do.—1,000 tes. Western, various brands.

Shipping do.—800 tes. Western, in prime order.

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Bacon Stars.—15 hhds. prime Western, new. SROULDERS.—15 hhds prime Western, new. PORE.—3 000 bbls. various qualities; 250 do. extra clear LARD.—1,500 bbls. and 5,000 kers prime Leaf. BERF.—5,000 bbls. Mess and Extra; 1,500 old do.

Under the dominion of the Celestial Empire, the Mantchoo Tartars have remained for centuries upor centuries in the condition of nomads and barbarians Among those, however, now brought under the Government of Russia by the annexation of the country on the Amour, a decided change for the better seems to be taking place. Incited by the example of the Russians who have settled among them, or in their neighborhood, the Tartars are abandoning their nomad ie mode of life, to become agriculturists and learn handicrafts, and send their children to Russian schools. Many of them have obtained sufficient education to be come officers in the regiments of the Buryat Cossacks and two young men from among these Mongols are al ready finishing their studies at the University of Kasan, one of the best and, even under the late rigid reign, the most liberal in Russia. This gives an evidence of the capacity of the Mongolian race for a higher

Gov. King has appointed Charles B. Thompson of Florence, Oneida County, a Justice of the Peace to fill

## New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1857.

In another part of this paper we give sketches of several anniversary and other sermons delivered yesterday, among them the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on "Christian Manliness," Dr. Cheever on "Rights of the Colored Race," and the Rev. Sidney A. Corey on "The Stage."

Gov. King has issued a proclamation offering reward of \$2,500 for the apprehension and conviction of the persons who set on fire the buildings at Seguine's Point, Staten Island, on the night of the 6th inst. The Quarantine Commissioners have resolved to proceed immediately with the erection of the necessary buildings in lieu of those destroyed by the incendiaries.

By way of New-Orleans we have important news from Mexico, which we print in another column.

The trial of Mrs. Cunningham-Burdell for the murder of Dr. Harvey Burdell, resulted, on Saturdny evening, as everybody for days had known it must result, in a verdict of acquittal. In fact, since the close of the first day's testimony, there has virtually been nobody on trial but the District-Attorney, whom the public have adjudged guilty without leaving their seats. His opening harangue would have been utterly inexcusable in the public prosecutor of the Marchioness de Brinvilliers, the dramatic Lucretia Borgia, or any other wholesale murderer whom History has pilloried for the abhorrence of generations; but such an abusive opening with such a flimsy case behind it, we trust, for the honor of the legal profession, was never before made in any other than a political prosecution, where the king's instrument had orders to procure a conviction at all hazards. That opening, with some of the proceedings before Coroner Dogberry, and the finding of the Grand Jury, had led us to anticipate at least a plausible case for the prosecution-one on which a reputable lawyer might conscientiously ask a jury for a conviction; but how any attorney who had blundered into a position of responsibility and official trust could have pressed for a verdict of guilty on such evidence, we cannot imagine. It seems to us clear that the prosecution should have thrown up the case at the close of its testimony, frankly admitting that it had not been able to adduce such evidence as would justify it in asking for

The public has reason to be disatisfied with the developments of this trial. Dr. Blaisdell would seem to have been one of the last persons known as in communication with Dr. Burdell, and they two are understood to have had an appointment for a further meeting at nine o'clock of that fatal evening. Why was not Blaisdell put on the stand and allowed to explain his relations with Dr. Burdell, and the causes (if known) of the failure of their appointment! Dr. Blaisdell, it appears, was in Court during the trial, expecting and desiring to be called; who can say why he was not? It is the duty of the public prosecutor in such a case, not to present the dark side of the matter only, but to enleavor to elicit the whole truth; and it is hardly possible that Dr. Blaisdell's testimony should not have cast some light on the Bond-st. tragedy. Does any one believe it impossible to ascertain where Dr. Burdell spent the last evening of his mortal career? Have the energies of our Police been directed to the elucidation of that mystery? If not, why not? Why was Snodgrass held to bail in the sum of \$2,500 for his appearance as a witness for the prosecution, and then never called on that side ! Mr. Hall stated to the Court that the English practice requires the prosecutor to call every witness whose name has been indersed by him on the indictment; but that the practice here is different. Then we must say that the English way seems decidedly the more consistent with the dictates of justice and fair play.

As to Mrs. Cunningham or Burdell, we do not esitate to say that she has been treated with grea harshness not only by the ministers of justice but by the Press-unintentional, no doubt, but none the less real. By whose cunning and address the finger of suspicion was first pointed toward her, we do not know: when that point is ascertained, we may be able to give a guess at the name of the real culprit. From the moment that Dogberry took into his sage cranium the notion of her guilt, she has been dealt with as though no treatment could be bad enough for her. The proceedings before the Coroner, the indecent examination of her person, the opening of the District-Attorney, were all of a piece. Yet it would be difficult now to indicate a single plausible reason for the mountain of suspicion and odium heaped upon her. That she had trusted unduly to Dr. Burdell's promises, and afterward compelled him to fulfill them-that he soon proved unfaithful to her-that quarrels and high temper naturally ensued, and that he wished to be rid of her-so much is plain; but that she was ever improperly intimate with Eckel, or that her daughters were not respectably trained and virtuous, there is no reason to assert. That she was married to Dr. Burdell, and that their subsequent differences grew out of his infidelity to the obligations thus reluctantly assumed, we have no manner of doubt; and we believe this will be legally demonstrated to the satisfaction of the public. At all events, her connection with the deceased has involved her in a web of difficulties and trials from which few women would have lived to be ex-

It remains only to be noted that Messrs, Clinton and Dean conducted the defense with signal ability and discretion, and that Judge Davies de serves something more than the matter-of-course credit of knowing his duty and doing it without kar or favor. By his capacity, suavity and readiness, the City was saved the cost and all parties the loss of at least one week's extra time-long trials having become chronic in this locality. In this instance, we cannot perceive that even an hour was wasted.

The Union, the central organ of the Pro-Slavery Democracy, is alarmed at the aspect of affairs in Missouri. In a recent article treating upon the subject of the pending election in that State, while affecting to look with confidence for a favorable result, it shows signs of fear, and is careful to speak of Major Rollins, the Opposition candidate for Governor, in such a way that, if he should be success ful, his triumph could be attributed to his personal qualities, and the inactivity of his opponents, and not to the strength of his cause. Our object, however, in alluding to the article of The Washington Union, is to notice some statements of fact rather remarkable from such a quarter. These will be found in the following paragraph:

"Another reason will have great weight in this can-

meny Missourians emigrated within that period to Oregon, to California, to Texas, to North-Western Arkansas, to New-Mexico, and to Kansas, the free white population of Missouri increased more than two hundred and twenty-fire thousand!—and this, although Missouri had no railroads in operation until the last year of the four. It has in operation only some one hundred and fifty miles now. The drain upon Missouri from Kansas, California, &c., has greatly fallen off, and its prosperity is remarkable even when compared with its neighbor, Illinois. Within the next period of four years (the census in Missouri is taken every four years) more than twelve hundred miles of railroad will be in operation in Missouri, two hundred miles in Arkansas, connecting with the Missouri roads, and as many more in Kansas. Under such circumstances, the people of Missouri fully believe that if they can thoroughly 'crush out' all Slavery agitation, their increase of population during the four years beginning in November last, instead of being 225,000, will be more than twice that amount, or 450,000."

It is unfortunate for the theory of the Pro-Slave-

It is unfortunate for the theory of the Pro-Slave ry organ that the vast accession of free white population to the State of Missouri has taken place at a period of time when the agitation of the Slavery question has run the highest. It is well known that for the last four or five years the State of Missouri has been the scene of one of the bitterest and most exasperated contests upon this subject that the country has ever witnessed, and that recently the opposition to the institution has assumed a bold and clearly defined shape, and has met with unexpected and decisive success. The contest was commenced by the Pro-Slavery men upon abstract propositions, intended to arouse the bitter Slavery fanaticism of the State against Col. Benton. In the midst of this, the Kansas strife Broke out in all its, virulence and finally the banper of Emancipation has been boldly unfurled and has carried victoriously the very citadel of the State. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Pro-Slavery organs should begin to show alarm and consternation. Those who commenced the agitation are anxious now for quiet; they go for "crushing" it out, and, with singular infelicity, they point to the vast increase of free white population over the slave population, brought about by the agitation, as a reason why agitation should

If what The Union says is true, and we do not doubt its truth, that the increase in the next four years of the free white population of Missouri will be double what it was in the last four years, or 450 000 against 225,000, we believe that we can reassure the alarmed and disquieted Slavery propagandists, and promise that the agitation will cease. It will cease, however, because Slavery will then have ceased to exist in Missouri.

Some thirty years ago, it used to be the boast of Mr. Walsh, Mr. Edward Everett and other young champions of the United States-alas, how fast time flies!-as against the insolent and arrogant sneers and assumptions of the British Reviews, that in all matters of reform upon old and antiquated usages and institutions, whether legal reform or administrative reform, we had set many examples which our British older brothers might do well to follow. The boast was true enough then and the retort well put; but of late years, since we have devoted ourselves to slavery and conservatism, Great Britain has stolen a march upon us, and has set us many examples of improvement and reform, some of which we have imitated with advanlage, and many others of which we might imitate with no less.

One of the most recent of these reforms s the establishment of a Civil Service Commission, so called, before which all persons seeking commissions of any kind in the civil service-those of the highest rank excepted-are obliged to appear and pass an examination. The English, it would seem, are not above taking lessons from an enemy. Much as we may ridicule the Chinese, they are in all practical matters a very shrewd and sensible people. This practice of requiring candidates for office to qualify themselves by preliminary studies, and to prove their qualifications by passing an examination, is the Chinese practice, though perhaps the example more immediately before the eyes of the British was that of the Prussian and other continental

governments. The British Examining Commissioners entered non their duties in May, 1855, and a recently published report contains an account of their labors for the first eighteen months. During this period they acted on the cases of no less than 3,001 candidates, of whom, however, only 2,686 actually underwent examination-the remainder having either declined it or been found morally or physically disqualified. Of those examined, 830 were absolutely rejected-the rejections of 1855 being 29.5 per cent, and those of 1856 38.8 per cent of the applications. "The ordinary examinations "which we superintend," say the Commissioners, 'are instituted for a double purpose"-"to ascertain the candidate's fitness for the actual duties which he will be called upon to perform upon his 'first admission to office," and "to test his educa-'tion and intelligence." The first test which they apply is handwriting, which figures for 105 cases among the rejections. The Commissioners, we observe, were obliged to reject one accomplished candidate solely on account of his execrable penmanship. There are some otherwise tolerably accomplished persons among our acquaintance who, we apprehend, were this test ever to be applied here, would be forever excluded from all hopes of office, or, at least, would be driven to the necessity of hunting up a writing-master.

Orthography comes next, and proves a still more serious stumbling-block, since out of the whole number of rejected candidates 780 fell short in their spelling, and were rejected either for this fault, or for that combined with other shortcomings. Out of 66 sons of noblemen and gentlemen who were rejected, 44 per cent did not know how to spell. Of those deficient in this respect 29 were candidates for the higher departments. The Commissioners furnish no less than 24 folio pages of specimens of misspelling, among which are 6 alse spellings of the word "ecclesiastical," 7 of "grievances," and 14 of "Mediterranean." It is ingeniously suggested that, as the English orthographical system is the worst in Europe, and indeed in the world, it therefore affords a better test of education than that of any other people.

A graduation at an English university is, appears, by no means a certain guarantee for a competent knowledge of common arithmetic. Such a graduate is more certain to have at his tongue's end Greek meters than English measures. Out of sixty-six rejections of candidates for the higher public offices, sixteen were deficient in this respect. The examaminations intended to test "superior degrees of education and intelligence" relate chiefly to English history and geography, and for the higher departments to foreign languages. Of the sixty-six rejections of candidates for the higher departments, no fewer than forty-six were for deficiencies in one or more of the above three branches, or for these combined with some elemendidates is exceedingly distressing, though often quite laughable. Thus the Commissioners were informed, among other equally singular statements. that trials by ordeal were employed in the trial of Warren Hastings, and were legally prohibited "in the reign of George I ;" " that Marlborough fought a battle against the Spanish armada and completely destroyed it in Elizabeth's reign; that the Roman walls in England were built to keep the Tartars from invading the country;' that the Thirty Years' War was between England and America in consequence of the unjust tax-"ation;" "that Germany is in the Caspian Sea." and "that the Thames rises in the German Ocean."

We cannot close this article without urging the immediate adoption of this system here. What a relief would it not afford to the President and the Departments at Washington, overrun and almost eaten up as they are by such locust flights of officescekers? Of these hungry individuals the mere suggestion of an examination would keep half at least from ever presenting themselves at Washington. The examination itself would send back three-quarters of the remaining half to the further pursuit of elementary studies at home; while out of the small remnant left there might be a telerably fair chance of selecting officials adequate to their

The editor of The Cleveland Plaindealer has made himself notorious by his abortive attempts to prevent the delivery of THE TRIBUSE from the Western Postoffices. [N. Y. Tribune.

This is a specimen of the truthfulness of THE TRIB-UNE. Mr. Gray is Postmaster and publisher, and he refuses himself, and advises others to refuse, to act as agents for The Tribuse. He delivers every paper to its address punctually. There has been no charge the contrary. But he refuses to act as clerk or ages the contrary. But he refuses to act as cierk of agent for The TRIBUNE publishers, by directing their papers for them when sent in bundles. We suppose he would refuse, in like manner, to collect the accounts of The TRIBUNE, or furnish it with news—and yet such service could as properly be exacted from him as the labor of directing The TRIBUNE weeklies.

It is a specimen of the honesty of The TRIBUNE that it makes such a charge.

[Albany Atlas.

-If we were to be deterred by rudeness and

insult from noticing attacks on us by the journal above quoted, we should be obliged to rest under many imputations that have no warrant in truth or justice. Generally, we bear these calumnies in silence, but sometimes we repel them as now.

1. We are not aware that the Editor-Postmaster of Cleveland ever refused to distribute to our subscribers a package of TRIDUNES addressed to his office; he may have done so without the fact becoming known to us; but, if so, it is an exercise of power of which we have made no complaint, and now make none. Every Postmaster is a proper judge as to the extent to which he shall accommedate his neighbors and customers; our complaint against the Cleveland man is not that he refused to deliver our papers in any case, but that he has for months labored assiduously to embarrass and obstruct their delivery by others. For this intermeddling with matters wholly out of his province-this superserviceable zeal in instructing other stipendiaries of the great Circumlocution Office How Not to Do it-we can find no warrant in law or equity. 2. Where a hundred or more of each issue of a

newspaper are sent regularly to a Post-Office, we

hold it a positive disadvantage and source of needless labor to the Postmaster to have the subscribers' names written thereon. This involves the necessity of looking through the pile, often from top to bottem, to find the copy specially addressed to the particular subscriber now inquiring; whereas, in the other case, the paper nearest to hand is dealt out, and so till all are served. In nine cases out of ten, where the list is large, it is a disadvantage and nuisance to the Postmaster to have the subscribers' names written on the papers at the publicationoffice. Still, a Democratic officeholder may have a constitutional right to make a hog of himself, there being nothing in "the Resolutions of '98" that expressly forbids it. We make no complaint, therefore, of any Postmaster who, of his own volition. gives our subscribers fair notice that he declines to deliver their papers unless individually directed. He has a legal right to do this, and we submit without complaint; yet, if he does it to gratify a party pite or in obedience to a party dictum our own opinion of the act and the man. But, during the past Winter, under the impulse given from Cleveland, Postmasters who had for months delivered over a hundred TRIBUNES weekly without complaint, have stopped short, refusing to deliver a copy, and let our papers accumulate for weeks in their offices, in defiance of the earnest entreaties of those to whom they were known to be ong. In one instance, our subscribers held a meet ing, chose a person to whom the package should be delivered, and formally requested the Postmaster to let them go: but no! he would not surrender one copy till an express order from the publishers should be received, instructing him to whom the papers should be handed over-though nobody on earth knew better than he did all the time. Perhaps this is making a fair use of a political advantage; but if our side were in power, The Atlas would not think so.

3. We trust our club subscribers are everywhere preparing to distribute their own papers, or choose one of their number who is to do it. Let them it every case name to us some good Republican. whose store or shop is near the Post-Office, to whom we may direct the package, and let him take t immediately on its arrival and distribute it according to the list of names retained by him. We doubt the necessity or propriety of writing the subscribers' names at all. Better have a cheap case of pigeon-holes constructed with a subscribers' name over each pigeon-hole, and place his paper therein so soon as received, to be held subject to his order.

4. THE TRIBUNE has no "accounts" with subscribers to be collected, and neither asks nor expects its enemies to act as its agents. Where Postmasters are in the habit of receiving money from subscribers and forwarding it to publishers (and we know that many do this, without considering what publisher is thus favored, for the sake of diffusing intelligence), we should desire to be treated like our rivals; but if this is not to be, we must try to get on without it. This journal has survived more formidable crusades than that of the Postmasters, and will doubtless survive this one. We only ask those who are studying and striving to reduce our circulation not to quibble and wriggle about the matter, but have the courage to avow what they have not the virtue to leave undone.

The Rome Sentinel, alluding to a remark by a Virginia paper that there is no monument to mark the burial spot of Patrick Henry, makes a similar statement in regard to the Baron Steuben. This. however, is not exactly correct. The State of New-York gave to Baron Steuben, in the year 1790, a tract of land of sixteen thousand acres in what is now Oneida County, upon which the General, the next year, commenced a settlement, in company tary deficiency, while the ignorance on those with others, the township being named Steuben. points displayed by the inferior class of can The General died in 1795, having previously made a

gift to the Welsh Baptist Church, about that time established in the township by a number of Welsh emigrants, of sixty acres of land, near the center of the town, with the provise that five acres of it should be inclosed by a substantial fence, the original forest growth to remain standing, no trees ever to be cut from it, nor any domestic animals to be permitted to pasture in it or frequent it. In the center of this reserve of primeval forest, all around it being cleared rich pasturage, is the grave of the General, over which stands a plain marble tablet with the inscription: "Major-General Frederic "William Augustus Baron de Steuben."

In addition to this unique monument, the General has another in the township that bears his nameone of the most picturesque and richest grazing tracts in the State, made up of high hills affording rich pasturage to their very tops and deep intervening valleys. A majority of the inhabitants are of Welsh erigin-an honest, intelligent, religious people, who refuse to tolerate within their limits any licensed grogshop, finding exhilaration enough in the pure atmosphere which they breathe.

THE SLAVE TRADE—POLICY OF THE BRITISH
CRUISERS,—In giving, in our issue of yesterday, a list
of the vessels recently purchased in Havana, to be
employed in the African slave trade, we omitted one,
which has since come to our knowledge—the schooner
Wyannocka, a Spanish vessel, for which \$5,300 were
paid by the purchaser.

In a dispatch, also published yesterday, mention was
made of a slaver that had been captured by a British
man-of-war, and her cargo carried into Jamaica—a
British island. It is the policy of Great British to take all
laces carriaged from the trading vessels, and land them

British island. It is the policy of Great Britain to take all sinves captured from the trading vessels, and land them on some one of its own islands, where they are not set free, but apprenticed out for a term of years. This apprenticeship is equal, in its hardships upon the African, to a state of absolute slavery—nay, we may say creater, for the master, having only a term of years in his apprentice, works him to his own interest for the time, little caring in what plight he is turned out to shift for himself at its expiration, or what becomes of him thereafter. In a state of slavery, it is the interest of the owner to take the very best care possible of the slave, and make him last to the longest period possible. The British policy, therefore, can hardly be said to be dictated by the true principles of humanity.

The above paragraph, which The Journal of Com-

The above paragraph, which The Journal of Commerce copies from The Savannah Republican, only shows on the part of those journals a high degree of ignorance, not wholly unmixed, we think, with a certain touch of malignity. It is true that the Africans captured on board slave ships by the British are taken to the nearest British tropical colonies and apprenticed there for short terms. For this there is this reason, in addition to other obvious ones-that all these unfortunates are quite young, and many of them hardly more than children. But so far from being exposed to cruel treatment or exhausting labor, the terms of the contract of apprenticeship are very carefully guarded on behalf of the apprentices, who as well as their masters are under the constant inspection of the stipendiary magistrates, who receive their appointment from the home Government, and who have power at any time to dissolve the indentures for satisfactory reasons. We are bold to say that the treament of these African apprentices, whom The Savannah Republican and Journal of Commerce would represent as worked to death and as worse off than slaves, is as good in every respect as the treatment of white apprentices in this country, while the supervision directly exercised by the magistrates over the relations between them and their masters is much more exact and effectual.

The reports spread by those two journals as to the treatment of these liberated Africans, are exactly on a par with the stories circulated by certain ignorant and malicious people about the Five Points, that the children of that vicinity, rescued from degradation and sent to the West to be apprenticed. are there sold and treated as slaves.

We have been inclined to class Harper's Weekly among the more respectable organs of the Slave Democracy in our City, but the leader in its last issue compels us to rank it among the worst gazettes of its political school. That article coolly assumes that the leading, the only object of the Metropolitan Police bill was to transfer the control of our Police from the City Hall to Albany. This libel on the Republicans of our State would be unjustifiable even in an avowed Buchanan organ; in a ofessedly no-party sheet, it is an inexc sult to its Republican readers. The truth is, that the Republicans at Albany have never asked nor desired more than that the Police shall cease to be a political engine for the aggrandizement of one man, and he the leader of a faction only in the Demo cratic party. Thousands of Democrats desired this as heartily and have urged it as warmly as the Republicans. Show us any practical plan whereby the Police shall be emancipated from party vassalage and exempted from party proscription, and that plan shall have our hearty approbation. Show us that the new Commission proscribe mea now in the Police because they are Democrats or of any other party, and we will denounce that Commission. Does Wood pay his lawyers extra for smuggling their briefs into pretendedly neutral papers?

We learn that Mr. E. O. Perrin, of Brooklyn, formerly of Tennessee, but last year an industrious canvasser for Fillmore, and a Native candidate for Assembly, has been offered by Governor R. J. Walker, of Kansas, the post of Private Secretary, and has accepted it. We understand that he starts for Kapsas to-morrow.

Mr. Perrin is of the "National" or Southern Know-Nothings, who have earned by their course last year a fair share of the patronage of the Federal Executive. We hear that he is as ready as Toombs or Stanton to give his opinion that Kansas will be a Free State-that the people ought to have a fair chance to vote on the question of Slavery or No Slavery-that it will ruin the Democratic party to make it a Slave State by foul means. &c.; but what he proposes to do or have done in the premises, in case the Border Ruffians persevere in their course, and the Free-State men refuse to pass under their yoke, we do not hear. But, as he s a fluent talker, we shall probably have a speech from him at Weston, Leavenworth, Lecompton or Lawrence, that will give us further insight into his views on the Main Question.

We find the following paragraph in The Lecomp-

"A large party of wealthy emigrants, says The Lovisville Democrat, from Lincoln County, Ky., passed through this city last evening, on their way to Kansas. They had some fifty negroes and as many dogs."

The dogs, we suppose, are intended to watch. guard, and hunt up the negroes. One dog to each negro may answer in Kentucky; but in Kansas. we should judge that as many as ten dogs to each negro would be none too many.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM OVERTHROWN IN DANSVILLE. -Dansville (Livingston County) has long been a stronghold of the Know-Nothings. But at the charter election last week the "People's Ticket" defeated them by about 70 majority.

A number of small bridges have been swept away in different parts of Otsego County by the recent heavy rains.

THE LATEST NEWS

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Saturday, May 9, 1857.

New-Orleans papers of the 2d inst. are to hand. They contain Galveston dates to the 28th ult. There was almost a famine for breadstuffs in the counties above Bastrop, and \$2.62 was demanded for a bushed of corn. A meeting of the citizens of Bastrop was to be held to procure aid for the sufferers.

Mr. Alexander H. Evans this morning delivered to the Government the official dispatchee with which he was entrusted from Messrs. Dallas and Mason. The latter gentleman represented his general health to be fine, though he is slightly lans from the effects of paralysis, and further, he is ready to return home whenever the Administration shall intimate to him that this is desirable.

Lord Napier also received dispatches inclosing a

ILord Napier also received dispatches inclosing a copy of the correspondence between Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon respecting the rejected treaty, and will communicate it to our Government. Mr. Dallas, in a letter to Gen. Cass, expresses the opinion that if the treaty had reached England prior to the election it would undoubtedly have been ratified.

The President is receiving no visitors to-day, he being closely engaged on the instructions to the Hoa. Mr. Walker relative to Kansas.

Mr. Walker relative to Kansas.

Mr. Wise, Secretary of Legation at Paris, has resigned. Mr. Wilbar, the Assistant Secretary, will probably be promoted, until Mr. Mason is relieved by a new Minister, which will be in a few months.

Secretary Cobb will return to Washington early next

week.
The President has entirely recovered from the National Hotel epidemic. The Cabinet are all well.

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Alfred J. Vaughan of Missouri has been appointed Indian Agent for the Black feet and other neighboring tribes, vice McBrayer, who declines the appointment. The Administration is anxiously waiting a reply from Gen. McCullech, who has been tendered the Governor-whole of Utbech, who has been tendered the Governorship of Utah. New-Orleans papers of Sunday last are to hand, but

they contain no news of interest. WASHINGTON, May 10, 1857.

The New-Orleans mails of the 4th inst. have been received. The newspapers contain nothing important

## NOMINATION TO CONGRESS. Sr. Louis, Friday, May 8, 1857.

The Democrats of the Third Congressional District have nominated John B. Clark to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Sames S. Green to the CANAL NAVIGATION.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

A dispatch from Buffalo states that the canal commenced filling at Buffalo and Lockport yesterday, and will be in fine order by Monday.

The water let into the Canal at Lockport yesterday went out last night, carrying away eighty feet is length and 6 feet below the bottom of the embankment east of that place, near Wakeman's. This break will be filled in again on Sunday night or Monday morning. It will not delay the boats now clearing from Albany.

Oswego, Saturday, May 9, 1857.

The boat Caspian, of the old Oswego line, arrived here to-day with merchandise for Chicago. She left Troy on Wedneaday morning, and is the first boat through.

ATTEMPTED WALKER MEETING.

BALTIMORE, May 10, 1857.

A meeting to devise means to aid the cause of Walker in Nicaragua, was called for last evening, but nobody attended except the reporters and a few others; consequently the room was not opened nor gat wasted. THE DALTON DIVORCE CASE.

THE DAINON DIVORCE CASE.

Boston, Saturday, May 9, 1857.

The jury in the Dalton case, after being together all night, came into Court this morning and said they were unable to agree on a verdict. They stood ten in favor of granting Dalton a divorce and two against it. THE ELLEN DESMOND RAPE CASE. Boston, Saturday, May 9, 1857, James White, tried as an accessory in the Kiles Desmond rape case, was to-day acquitted by the jury.

FIRE AT OSWEGO. Oswago, Saturday, May 9, 1857.

A fire broke out here this afternoon in a shaafyusel for the manufacture of tar for roots, from where is spread to the Welland House, destroying it. The insurance on the house is \$15,000, and on the furnitum about \$5,000 or \$6,000, mostly in Hartford companies. A fireman fell from a third-story window and broke his leg.

STATE OF THE OHIO RIVER. CINCINSATTI, Saturday, May 9, 1857.

There is thirty-seven feet of water in the change of the river at this point, and the water is falling. The weather is warm and pleasant, like Summer.

BOSTON, May 10, 1875. Gen. Scott has accepted an invitation to be present on the 17th June, at the inauguration of the Warren statue on Bunker Hill.

NEW-YORK STATE TEMPERANCE CON-SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH OF JUNE.

The regular time for the semi-annual meeting of the The regular time for the semi-annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society would occur on the lift day of June, and the meeting has been already so announced, since which the Executive Committee have decided to meet at that day, to comply with the forms of the Constitution of the Society, and adjourn to the 18th of the same month, at which time the business of the semi-annual meeting will be transacted. Members of the Society and delegates to the meeting are harrieful as a country of the semi-annual meeting are the serious accounted to make in the City of Albany at 11 o'cleck therefore requested to meet in the City of Albany at 11 o'cleet a. m. on Tuesday, June 16, 1857—the sessions, for business see public addresses, to be continued through that and the follow-

ing day and evening.

Every Temperance Society and Order in the State is cordially

Every Temperance Society and Order in the State is cordially invited to send large delegations to attend the Convention; and where they are not appointed by the respective organizations the presiding officer is requested to appoint them. The change in the time of meeting has been made, to securi the attendance of the members of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance; which by that time will have adjourned its Annual Session at Providence, R. I. All the members it that body (composed of Delegates from all the States and British Provinces) will be invited to meet with the New York State Temperance Society; and the attendance of several commons and eloquent advocates of the Cause is considently expected. The peculiar state of the Temperance cause in New York; the questions of policy and duty to be discussed; with the probable attendance of prominent coworkers for Temperance from abroad; united to the unmistakable evidences which abound on every hand that we are on the eve of a vigorous

abound on every hand that we are on the eve of a vigorous abound on every hand that we are on the eve of a vigorous national revival on the subject of Temperance, combine to is-spire the hope that the true and tried friends of Temperance in every part of the State will come to Albany on the 18th and 17th of June, in such numbers and in such apirit as will tell

17th of June, in such numbers and in such spirit as will tell powerfully and permanently in favor of the common cause.

E. C. DELAVAN. S. D. BROWN,
C. P. WILLIAMS, E. A. DURANT,
HERMON CAMP. EDMUND ETTINGE.
AMOS DEAN. E. A. BURANT,
I. N. WYCKOFF, B. T. SEELUR,
Executive Com. of N. Y. State Temperance Society.

Albany, N. Y., 7th May, 1837.

"." All the editors in the State of New-York are respectfully requested to give the above call a conspicuous insertion. It is believed that there is hardly a journal in the State whose readers (some because they are friends of Prohibition, and others because they are opposed) would not be interested in the foregoing as an item of news.

FROM TURKS ISLAND .- By the arrival of the schooner Eolus, we have files of the Turks Island Royal Standard to April 25. The paper of the latest date has the following paragraph:

Salt.—During the past week we have had a few showers, but the pans are again making; a small quantity has been gathered at a day, and should the present fine weather continue, we shall so thave a general rating; 16,500 bushels have been experted from East Harbor since our last, and the pans there are in ex-cellent condition. Quantity on hand, about 130,000 bushels. Price 9@10 cents. Export duty 4 cent.

Rain had fallen in great abundance at Inagus, causing much damage to the Salt Pond. The Americheener Falmouth, from St. Domingo, was wrecked at Little Inagna; the cargo was saved, and sold at Mathewtown.

We find in European papers the announcement of the death of Mr. Tengoborski, and Senator Privy Councilor of the Emperor of Russia. The deceased had gained a high position among writers on political economy by his works, "The Finances of Austria," and "The Productive Forces of Russia."